

SCHULZ, F.; PUCEKOVA, G.

Hygienic and epidemiological principles in preventing postoperative tetanus. Bratisl. Lek. Listy 42 no.1:44-48 '62.

1. Z Krajskej hygienicko-epidemiologickej stanice v Bratislave,
riaditel' MUDr. F. Schulz.

(TETANUS prev & control)

(SURGERY OPERATIVE compl)

SCHULZ, F.;PUCEKOVA, G.;KAUEROVA, V.

Mass survey of infectious hepatitis in the Bratislava region. Lek.
Obzor 2 no.3:137-145 Mar 1953. (CML 24:5)

NIKECZ, Istvan; KAMOCSA, Sandor; FLESCH, Gyorgy; BANHAZI, Gyula; BANOCZY, Gyorgy; NAGY, Karoly; KUNFFY, Zoltan, dr.; KOLLER, Kalman; BAUMANN, Pal; KRAKOWIAK, Sztaniszlav (Varso, Lengyelország); FUTO, Istvan; SZABO, Jozsef; FERENCZI, Bela; TIBOLD, Vilmos, dr.; ~~PICHER~~, Odon; KOVACS, Laszlone; UDVARDI, Kornel

Discussion held in the field of "Rural electrification."
Villamossag 8 no. ~~4~~6:153-156 My-Je '60.

1. "Villamossag" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Banoczy).

IOANID, N.; BORS, G.; POPA, I.; ZVINCA, E.; PUCEREA, I.

Study of the injurious substances of the air in steel and iron foundries. Rev. igiena microb. epidem., Bucur. No.2:64-68 Apr-June 54.

(AIR POLLUTION

in steel & iron foundries, contaminants, determ. of concentration in air)

(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

air-sampling in steel & iron foundries for determ. of concentration of contaminants)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
COMMON ELEMENTS													METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION													COMMON ELEMENTS													METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION												
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F 150. ELIMINATING WATER FROM PRODUCER GAS WITHOUT SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION OF ITS TAR CONTENT. Puch, J. (Danyász, Kohász. Lap. (J. Min. Smelt.), Sept. 1950, vol. 5, 530; abstr in J. Iron Steel Inst., May 1951, vol. 168, 86). A method of removing water from producer gas is described in which the gas remains in the cooler only for about 10 sec. A considerable part of the water precipitates but the tar remains in the gas. Experiments have been carried out on a laboratory scale with a cooler dealing with 100 cu. m./day requiring about 14 litres/hr of cooling water. About 80% of the water in the gas was removed by this apparatus.																																																			

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
3 Eliminating Water from Producer Gas without Substantial Reduction of Its Tar Content. J. Puch. (Banyassati es Kohassati Lapok, 1950, vol. 5, Sept., p. 530). [In Hungarian]. A method of removing water from producer gas is described in which the gas remains in the cooler only for about 10 sec. A considerable part of the water precipitates but the tar remains in the gas. Experiments have been carried out on a laboratory scale with a cooler dealing with 100 cu. m./day requiring about 14 litres/hr. of cooling water. About 80% of the water is the gas was removed by this apparatus. R.A.R.																			
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GROUPS										SUBGROUPS									
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CZECHOSLOVAKIA UDC 616.594-008.9(546.19)-057-074:613.032

PORAZIK, Ivan; LEGATH, Vladimir; PUCHA, Katarina; KRATOCHVIL, Ivan; Krajska Station of Hygiene and Epidemiology, of the Kraj of East Slovakia (Krajska Hygienicko-Epidemiologicka Stanica Vychodoslovenskeho Kraja), Kosice, Director (Riaditel) Dr I. Kratochvil.

"Evaluation of Exposure to Arsenic Trioxide in Working Environment by the Determination of Arsenic Content in Hair."

Prague, Pracovni Lekarstvi, Vol 18, No 8, Oct 66, pp 352-356

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: 21 workmen in a copper-producing plant exposed to an atmosphere containing 1.01 to 5.07 mg of As_2O_3 per cubic meter had a mean arsenic content of hair of 178 micrograms per gram. A group of workers in another plant exposed to concentrations of 0.08 to 0.18 mg/ cubic meter of arsenic trioxide had a mean arsenic concentration in hair of 56.6 micrograms per gram. Unexposed workers had a mean hair content of 0.149 micrograms per gram. The exposure time has little influence on the content of arsenic in the hair, but the amount in the air is most important. The workers did not suffer from clinical arsenic poisoning. 3 Tables, 5 Western, 3 Czech, 2 1/1 East German references. (Manuscript received 20 Aug 65).

- 21 -

KPSSOWSKI B., PUCHACZERSKI Z.

Dzwigi pływające (Floating cranes) by B. Kpssowski and Z. Puchaczerski.
Reported in New Books (Nowe Książki.) March 1, 1956.

PTA

9

1523

632.331

Puchaczewski F., Abczyński S. Preliminary Survey with a View to Determining Optimum Conditions for Air-Drying of Peat in the Baltic Zone of Poland.

„Badania wstępne nad ustaleniem optymalnych warunków polowego suszenia torfu w nadbałtyckiej strefie Polski”. (Prace Gl. Inst. Torf.), Katowice, 1951, PWT, 10 pp.

Hand-cut peat was dried under climatic conditions prevalent in the East Pomerania district. Experiments were carried out with various size peat sods, various methods of stacking them on the turbarry being tried. This work is the prelude to research planned for a six-year period. The purpose is to ascertain the season most opportune for peat exploitation under climatic conditions obtaining in East Pomerania. Different sizes of sods were used, and three different methods of stacking them. The most satisfactory results were obtained during the first drying period, by stacking the sods by the Canadian method. Four trenches were used at various times of the drying period.

*Chemistry & Chemical
Technology*

1004

031.357 B 014 B.

Puchala K. Electro-deposition. 3rd ed
„Galwanotechnika”. Warszawa, 1947. Księg. II-cia. Bogdanacy
i Ska, 81 pp. 383, 68 figs.

Theory of electrolysis. Ions. Computation of weight and thick-
ness of electro-deposits. Sources of current. Mechanical processing
Chemical processing. Electro-depositing equipment. Electroplating
Plating with metals without using current. Electroforming. Spray
metallizing. Electrolytic oxidation of aluminium. Chemical means of
colouring metals. First-aid in cases of poisoning. Chemicals

PRECEDENCE AND PRIORITY INDEX																									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS													3RD AND 4TH ORDERS												
355. Dipole Moments of Naphthols. M. Fuchalik. Acad. Polonaise Sci. et Lettres, Bull. Nos. 1-7A. pp. 44-53, Jan.-July, 1932.— The electric dipole moments of α-naphthol and β-naphthol are determined for the first time by means of the resonance method. It is found that the β-form produces a greater moment than the α-form. The moment of α-naphthol is considerably less than that of phenol, and that of β-naphthol is less than those of the alcohols. Experiments by other workers appear to show, however, that in the case of the nitro- and halogen-derivatives the α-substitution in the naphthalene nuclei produce the same dipole moment as in the benzol nucleus; on the other hand the β-substitution clearly leads to greater moments, approximating rather to those of aliphatic compounds. An interpretation of this behaviour in terms of structural theory is demanded. H. L. B.																									
ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
5189. Dipole Moment and Chemical Structure. M. Paschall. <i>Acta Physica Polonica</i>, 4, 1-2, pp. 145-150, 1935. In German.—The author first discusses simple structures which possess dipole moments, and arrives at the conclusion that the asymmetric position of the double bonds in isocyclic nuclei is intimately bound up with the presence of a dipole moment. For further illustration of the above relationship, the author has examined cyclopentene and cyclohexene and found them to possess dipole moments of 0.97×10^{-18} and 0.92×10^{-18} e.s.u. respectively. Further comparisons are made with pyridine and isoquinoline, and with cyclohexene and 1:8-dihydromaphthalene. H. H. Ho.																			
ASB-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS													3RD AND 4TH ORDERS												
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
SA A 53 X 1294, Polar Properties of Certain Hydrogenated Naphthalenes. M. Puchalik. <i>Acta Physica Polonica</i>, 2, 3, pp. 303-310, 1933. In German. —The present investigation continues previous work on the relationship between molecular structure and polarity of naphthalene derivatives (see Abstract 3374 (1933)), and deals with the polar properties of tetrahydronaphthalene and <i>trans</i>-decahydronaphthalene. The tetralin molecule is found to be a dipole ($\mu = 1.48 \times 10^{-30}$ e.s.u.) in agreement with its asymmetrical formula; the polarization curve for tetralin-benzene solutions exhibits a similarity to the curve for nitrobenzene-benzene solutions. <i>Cis</i>- and <i>Trans</i>-Decalin do not form dipole molecules, a fact in agreement with previous studies of ordinary decalin. H. H. Ho.																									
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<i>BC</i> <i>a-1</i> Polar properties of 1:4- and 1:2-dihydronaphthalene. Polar character of the tetralin molecule. M. PUGMALAK (Acta phys. polon., 1934, 3, 179-185; Chem. Zentr., 1935, ii, 3370).—The dipole moment of 1:4- and of 1:2-dihydronaphthalene is 1.4×10^{-18} e.s.u. The polar asymmetry of the tetralin mol. is thus to be attributed mainly to a change in the C_6H_4 nucleus. H. N. R.																																																			
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7428. Dipole moments and free rotation in molecules. M. PUCHALIK. <i>Acta Phys. Polon.</i>, 10 (No. 1-2) 93-101 (1950). To test some consequences of the concept of free inner rotation in molecules: (a) the mean square dipole-moments of some members of the homologous series $C_7H_7(CH_2)_nCl$; $C_8H_8(CH_2)_nCl$ and $C_9H_9(CH_2)_nCl$, and (b) the temperature-dependence of the mean square dipole-moment of benzyl chloride have been investigated. The results seem to confirm the theoretical predictions of Zahn and the results of some experiments of other authors. A.																			
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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
SA A53 2a 539.133 7419. Dipole moment of carbonyl cyanide. M. FUCHSBERG. <i>Acta Phys. Polon.</i>, 10 (No. 1-2) 89-92 (1950). This compound has an analogous structure to phosgene. It has been ascertained that in $\text{CO}(\text{CN})_2$, just as in COCl_2, there appears a compensation of dipole moments of two strongly polar groups. A.										539.133 7419. Dipole moment of carbonyl cyanide. M. FUCHSBERG. <i>Acta Phys. Polon.</i>, 10 (No. 1-2) 89-92 (1950). This compound has an analogous structure to phosgene. It has been ascertained that in $\text{CO}(\text{CN})_2$, just as in COCl_2, there appears a compensation of dipole moments of two strongly polar groups. A.									
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
FROM STUDIES										FROM BOOKS									
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BC

2-1

Polar properties of hydrogenation products of naphthalene. M. FUCHALIK (Acta phys. polon., 1933, 2, 305-310; Chem. Zvestr., 1935, i, 3914).—The following moments are recorded (in C_6H_6 solution): *cis*- and *trans*-diam., 0; tetra-hydronaphthalene, 1.66×10^{-18} e.s.u. The dipole moment of the last is due to its unsymmetrical structure. H. N. R.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
BC p-1 Dipole moment and chemical structure. M. PUCHALIK (Acta phys. polon., 1935, 4, 145-150; Chem. Zentr., 1936, 1, 983-984).—cyclopentene and cyclohexene have moments of 0.97 and 0.75 and of 0.92 and 0.63×10^{-18} e.s.u. in C_6H_{12} and in CCl_4, respectively. The significance of these and earlier results is discussed in relation to the disposition of double linkings in aromatic structures. H. N. R.																																																			
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																			
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2

Dipole moments and free rotation in molecules. M. Luchalik (L. Warynski Siksan Acad. Med., Rokitnik, Poland). *Acta. Phys. Polon.* 10, 92-101(1950)(in English).

To test some consequences of the concept of free inner rotation in mole., the following are investigated: (a) the mean square dipole moments of some members of the series $C_6H_5(CH_2)_nCl$, $C_6H_5(CH_2)_nCl$, and $C_6H_5(CH_2)_nCl$ and (b) the temp. dependence of the mean square dipole moment of benzyl chloride. The results appear to confirm the theoretical predictions of Zahn (*C.A.* 26, 4319). The following data are given for the mean square dipole moment: cyclopentyl chloride in CCl_4 , 1.98 D.; cyclopentylmethyl chloride in CCl_4 , 3.35 D.; cyclopentylethyl chloride in CCl_4 , 2.38 D.; benzene chloride in benzene, 1.58 D.; β -phenylethyl chloride in CCl_4 , 1.92 D.; cyclohexyl chloride in CCl_4 , 2.2 D.; and carvacryl chloride in CCl_4 , 2.1 D. The above calcs. are all $\approx 5\%$.

K. G. Kessler

CA

2

Dipole moment of carbonyl cyanide. M. Puchalik (L. Waryński Silesian Acad. Med., Rokitnica, Poland): *Acta Phys. Polon.* 10, 89-92(1950)(in English).—The compd. has an analogous structure to that of phosgene, and it has been ascertained that in carbonyl cyanide, as in phosgene, there appears a compensation of dipole moments of two strongly polar groups. The mol. polarization at infinite diln. is 64 cm.³ and the dipole moment 1.5 D. $\approx$ 5%.

K. G. K.

ALPHABETIC INDEX																									
A-Z													A-Z												
<i>CR</i> Polar properties of 1,4- and 1,2-dihydronaphthalenes. <i>Marjan Puchalik. Acta Phys. Polonica 3, 179 85(1974)</i> <i>(in German); cf. C. A. 20, 3504.</i> -The dipole moment of both 1,4- and 1,2-dihydronaphthalene equals $1.4 \cdot 10^{-18}$ electrostatic units. This fact is noteworthy, because 1,4- dichloronaphthalene is apolar (Nakata, C. A. 26, 130), and at the same time explains the polarity of tetralin. J. Wiertelak																									
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2

Polar properties of some hydrogenation products of naphthalene. Marian Puchalik. *Acta Phys. Polonica.* 2, 365-10(1933)(in German).--The dipole moment of *trans*-hydrogenaphthalene (I) is detd. by means of the dil. soln. method and equals 1.66×10^{-18} electrostatic units. C_6H_5 solns. of I show a considerable amount. of the same type as is observed in C_6H_5 solns. of nitrobenzene. *cis*- and *trans*-Decahydro-naphthalenes have apolar mols. J. Wiertelak

ASAC SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

JOZKIEWICZ,S.; STANOSZEK,J.; PUCHALIK,M.; GRZESIK,J.

Studies on the effect of sonic and ultrasonic fields on biochemical processes. IX. Effect on total lipid, lipoprotein and protein and protein-fraction levels in the blood of guinea pigs. Acta physiol. polon. 11 no.2:231-236 Mr-Apr '60.

1. Z Zakladu Chemii Fizjologicznej Slaskiej A. M. w Zabrze-Rokitnicy,
Kierownik: doc. dr S. Jozkiewicz; Z Zakladu Fizyki Lekarskiej
Slaskiej A. M. w Zabrze-Rokitnicy, Kierownik: prof. dr M. Puchalik;
Z Instytutu Medycyny Pracy w Przemysle Weglowym i Hutniczym w
Zabrze-Rokitnicy, Dyrektor: prof. dr B. Nowakowski.

(SOUND)

(ULTRASONICS)

(LIPIDS blood)

(LIPOPROTEINS blood)

(BLOOD PROTEINS)

PUCHALIK, M.

Relation between parachor and concentration in binary mixtures, and capillary activity. M. Puchalik (Slaska Akad. Med., Rokitnica, Poland). *Bull. Soc. chim. ser. B*, 14, 209-14 (1958) (in German).—The math. conditions for additivity (on the mole fraction basis) of parachor, P , in binary mixts. with respect to P 's of pure components, are formulated; P need not be additive, nor was it found to be. The derivative of P with respect to the mole fraction of a component is discussed. J. Stecki

Distr: 4Elj

POLAND / Physical Chemistry. Molecule. Chemical B-4
Bond.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 2, 1959, 3639.

Author : Puchalik, M.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Capillary Activity and the Dependence of the
Parachor of Solutions on Concentration.

Orig Pub: Bull. Soc Amis Sci et Lettres Poznan, B14,
209-214 (1956-1957 (1958)) (in German).

Abstract: Mathematical analysis has shown that the additivity of the parachor (P) of solutions holds under the condition that $P_1/P_2 = M_1/M_2$, where M_1 and M_2 are the molecular weights of the solvent and of the solute, respectively. This relation holds only in exceptional cases and as a consequence, the P of solutions is not an addi-

Card 1/3

POLAND / Physical Chemistry. Molecules. Chemical
Bond.

B-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 2, 1959, 3639.

Abstract: tive function of the concentration. For the case of solutions of ethyl alcohol and benzene the additivity condition is fulfilled only approximately. In general the author has shown that the P of solutions decreases with increasing concentration when $G > H$, where $G = -d \ln \gamma_2 / df_2$, the capillary activity, and $H = -4 \ln \gamma_2 / df_2 - (M_2 - M_1) / (M_1 + (M_2 - M_1) f_2)$, where γ_2 is the surface tension, ρ is the density, and f is the mole fraction of the solute. For $G < H$ the P of the solution increases with increasing concentration. At $G = H$, P reaches a minimum. For $G = -4 \ln \gamma_2 / df_2$, the P of the solution

Card 2/3

POCHALIN, H.

Problem of the additivity of parachors of solutions. In German. p.379
ACPA FIZYKA FOLKOWA. (Polska Akademia Nauk. Komitet Fizyki) Warszawa
Vol. 11, no. 5, 1955

So. European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September 1956

PUCHALIK - M.

✓ Additivity of the parachors of solutions. Marian Puchalik (Schlesische L. Waryński Med. Akad., Rokitnica, Poland). *Acta Phys. Polon.* 14, 379-84(1955)(in German). Surface tensions (σ) of solns. of 1-naphthol (I) and 2-naphthol (II) in Et₂O and EtOH were detd. at 20° by the bubble method and used to calc. the parachor (P_H) of the solns. With these and older data of P. (C.A. 49, 4370b) and of Harkins and Grafton it is shown that P_H is rarely given by $P_H = P_1f_1 + P_2f_2$ (P_1 and P_2 are the parachor, f_1 and f_2 the mole fraction of solute and solvent). For not too dil. solns. P_H can be expressed, depending on the system, by either of the equations: $P_H = P_1f_1 + P_2f_2^k$ or $P_H = K_1P_1f_1 + P_2f_2$, where k and K_1 are consts. H. H. Jaffé

POL.

✓ Investigation of solutions of strong polar substances in polar and nonpolar solvents. Dependence of surface tension and viscosity on the concentration. M. Puchalik (Med. Acad. Silesia, Rokitnica, Poland). *Ann. Phys. Polon.* 13, 169-68 (1964) (in German).—To gain further insight into the nature of solus., the effect of assocn. on the surface-tension σ and viscosity η is considered. σ is detd. by the capillary method, the applicability of which is checked by comparison with results obtained with other methods. η is measured with a Høppler viscosity pipet. σ , η , mole fraction of solute, and the parachors are tabulated for the systems: Et₂O, PhNO₂, and EtOH, resp., in C₆H₆, and EtOH, C₆H₅OH, and the β isomers of C₆H₄(OH)₂, resp., in H₂O. The systems *o*-C₆H₄(OH)₂-H₂O and EtOH-C₆H₄ do not obey $\sigma = \sigma_0 - (Mn(1 + \alpha))$, where c = concn.; the σ vs. c plot of the latter soln. is linear within the expd. error. It is suggested that the interpretations given by L. K. Staveley (*C.A.* 46, 5405b) for the vol. contraction of this system account also for the observed deviations here; η continuously increases with increasing c of solute. (In EtOH-H₂O solus. a max. in η is reached, whereas σ decreases with growing c : Assocn. of EtOH is less pronounced than EtOH-H₂O interaction.) The behavior of *o*-C₆H₄(OH)₂-H₂O solns. cannot be described in this way; cryoscopic detns. do not indicate any measure of assocn. The parachors are strictly additive functions only for EtOH-C₆H₄.

Walter G. Rothschild

PUCHALIK, M.

"Research on the Relationship between Surface Tension and Viscosity and the Concentration of Strongly Polarizing Liquids in Polarizing and Non Polarizing Solvents."

P. 159,

(ACTA PHYSICA POLONICA, Vol. 13, No. 3, 1954, Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3,
No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

GRZESIK, Jan; JOZKIEWICZ, Stanislaw; PUCHALIK, Marian; STANOSEK, Jozef.

Studies on the effect of acoustic and ultra-acoustic fields on biochemical processes. III. Effect on glutamic-oxalic transaminase and aldolase activity on the blood serum in guinea pigs. Acta physiol pol 12 no.1:129-132 '61.

1. Z Instytutu Medycyny Pracy w Przemyśle Węglowym i Hutniczym w Zabrze-Rokitnicy Dyrektor: prof. dr B. Nowakowski Z Zakładu Chemii Fizjologicznej Śląskiej Akademii Medycznej w Zabrze-Rokitnicy Kierownik: doc. dr S. Jozkiewicz Z Zakładu Fizyki Lekarskiej Śląskiej Akademii Medycznej Kierownik: prof. dr. M. Puchalik.
(ALDOLASE blood) (TRANSAMINASES blood)
(SOUNDS) (ULTRASONIC)

PUCHALKA, K.

Distr: 482c

✓ ¹⁵ ~~Gypsum as adsorbing agent in potentiometric chromatography. Zygmunt Dolinski, and Krystyna Kucharska (Inst. Krakow, Poland). Zeszyty Nauk. Univ. Jagiel., Ser. Nauk Mat.-Przyrod., Mat., Fiz., Chem. No. 3, 147-56 (1957) (English summary).—CaSO₄ was prepd. by a modified Brockmann procedure (C.A. 44, 9772b). Add at room temp. the stoichiometric amt. of concd. H₂SO₄ to 30% CaCl₂ dilg. with water portionwise up to 3 vols., filter after 24 hrs., wash CaSO₄ with water until no Cl⁻ ions are detected, and dry at either (a) 160° for 25 hrs., (b) 170° for 35 hrs., or~~

(c) 170° for 40 hrs. Solns. (0.001 and 0.1M) in ligroine of valeric, palmitic, and stearic acids with 3 picolines and 2,6-lutidine were chromatographed with ligroine in a CaSO₄ column, the eluate being examd. by an adsorption Sb micro-electrode (cf. Kamieński and Kulawski, C.A. 51, 2419a). The presence of bases was reflected by rather large potential changes (several hundreds of mv.) while acids could be detected only in a few cases. Neutral CaSO₄ prepd. after Kahlmann made possible detection of acids, but small potential changes corresponded to presence of bases. CaSO₄ dried by method b or c is better than that by a. J. Stecki—

[Handwritten signature]

Distr: 1E2c(j)

7

5
2 May
1

15 Potentiometric separation of some pyridine bases on
adsorption columns. Zygmunt Doliński and
Krystyna Puchalka (Univ. Kraków, Poland). *Zeszyty*
Nauk. Univ. Jagi., Ser. Nauk Mat.-Przyrod., Mat., Fiz.,
Chem. No. 3, 157-73(1957)(English summary).—Binary
mixts. of 3-picoline (I), 4-picoline (II), and 2,6-lutidine (III)
were chromatographed on Brockmann acidic CaSO_4 (C.A.
44, 9772b). Ligroine (b. 60-90°) was used as solvent and
eluant, and the eluate was examd. by Sb adsorption micro-
electrode (cf. Kamiński and Kulawik, C.A. 51, 2419a).
I and II were sepd. in a column 15-20 cm. high, 0.7 cm. ~~in~~
diam., at $1 \times 10^{-4}M$ concn.; I and III were sepd. in an 11-
cm. column, at 0.01M concn.; sepn. of II and III was dif-
ficult. J. Stecki

CC
1/1

JS

KRZYSZAK, W., PUCHALKA, K., and DOMISKI, Z.

"Using an Antimony Microelectrode for the Potentiometric Chromatography of Gasoline-Alcohol-Water Solutions,"
Bull. Pol'sk Akad. Nauk, Otd. 3, Vol 1, No 7, pp 297-303, 1953

The antimony electrode can be successfully used for the potentiometric titration of dilute solutions of low acidity of the following non-electrolytes: methyl, n-propyl, n-butyl, and ethyl alcohols and in a mixture of 68% ethyl alcohol, 50% gasoline, and 2% water. When using this mixture, the jump in potential at the equivalence point is especially great. (RZhKhim., No 20, 1954)

So: Suri, No 606, 5 Aug 55

PUCHALKA, K.

POLAND / Analytic Chemistry: Analysis of Organic Substances.

E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 60728.

Author : Zygmunt Dolinski, Krystyna Puchalka.

Inst : Jagello University (Poland).

Title : Potentiometric Separation of Some Pyridine Compounds on Adsorption Columns of CaSO_4 .

Orig Pub: Zesz. nauk. Uniw. Jagiell., 1957, No 14, 157-173.

Abstract: The possibility of chromatographic separation of 3-picoline (I), 4-picoline (II) and 2,6-lutidine (III) on CaSO_4 depending on the column size, the concentration of investigated solutions and the elution duration was studied. CaSO_4 was prepared

Card 1/2

Puchalka, K.

Application of the antimony microelectrode to potentiometric chromatography in mixed solvents of benzene, alcohol and water. B. Kamiński, K. Puchalka and Z. Dolinski (Bull. Acad. Polym. Sci., 1953, 1, 297-300). Benzene-alcohol mixtures are often used in adsorption analysis of eq. solutions, experiments were conducted to find if the Sb-ion concentration in the solutions was such that the Sb electrode could be used. Stearic acid, dissolved in various alcohols and in benzene-alcohol mixtures, was titrated against KOH solution, the potential changes of an Sb electrode in the solution being measured against a calomel electrode. The potential changes found were quite large, especially for the mixed solvents. The potential changes measured with the electrode could not be used to separate mixtures of stearic and oleic acids, dissolved in the mixed solvents, as they passed through a silica gel column, because no separation was found with solutions of higher concentration than 0.001 N.

D. J. C. YATES.

PUCHALKA, K.

2485. The separation of atropine and hyoscyamine by the potentiometric chromatographic method. B. Kamiński and K. Puchalka (*Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci.*, 1983, 1 (7), 305-309).—Alcoholic extracts from the leaves of *Datura stramonium* and the roots of *Atropa belladonna* were diluted until their alkaloid concn. approximately reached 0.001 M. The separation of atropine and hyoscyamine in these soln. was studied. Four ml of each soln. were placed on alumina columns and eluted with either aq. ethanol (80 or 80 per cent.) or a mixture of benzene, water and ethanol (14.5 per cent., 8.5 per cent. and 77 per cent., respectively), the antimony micro-electrode being used to measure potential changes in the eluted solution against the vol. of eluate. The most efficient separation was achieved with the benzene-ethanol eluting soln. and a 20-cm column of Merck's alumina. The effect of the degree of alkalinity of the adsorbent is discussed.

N. BL. WALLER

PUCHALKA, K.

2539. The application of the antimony micro-electrode to potentiometric chromatography in mixed solvents of benzene, alcohol and water. (Determination of stearic and oleic acids.) B. Kamiński, K. Puchalka and Z. Dollński (*Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci.*, 1965, 13 (1), 297-303).—The antimony micro-electrode is used to detect natural fatty acids in benzene-alcohol media at low concn. Titration curves for stearic acid (approx. 0.01 M) with 0.01 N KOH in methanol, propanol, butanol and aq. ethanol are recorded. The method has been applied to potentiometric chromatographic determinations of stearic and oleic acids at various dilutions separately and together. Efficient separation was achieved at acid concn. of 0.001 M for each acid.

N. M. WALLER

PUCHALKA, Tadeusz

Investigations of nonlinear machine elements in control systems
with particular attention to magnetizing characteristics.

Archiw automat 6 no.1:121-136 '61. (EEAI 10:5)

1. Politechnika Poznanska.
(Automatic control) (Servomechanisms) (Dynamos)

POLAND

PUCHALKA, Tadeusz; KNAST, Robert

Dept. of Automation Fundamentals, Poznan Polytechnic
(Zaklad Podstaw Automatyki Politechniki Poznanskiej) (for both)

Warsaw, Archiwum automatyki i telemechaniki, No 2, Apr-Jun 1966,
pp 177-188

"Simple adaptive decision processes."

PUCHALKA, T.; MARLINEK, J.; RUMATOWSKI, K.

Theoretical basis of the optimum control of Ward-Leonard electric winders. Archiw elektrotech 12 no. 4: 647-667 '63.

1. Politechnika, Poznan.

PUCHALKA, Tadeusz; MARTINEK, Jacek

Dynamic analysis of a direct-current series motor. Archiw automat
8 no.1:79-86 1963.

1. Politechnika, Poznan.

PUCHALKA, Tadeusz; KIERZKOWSKI, Zbigniew

Application of the general theory of similitude in studies on
electromechanical systems. Elektryka Poznan no.4:3-26 '63.

22346

P/031/60/005/004/001/005

A224/A126

16,9500

AUTHORS: Puchałka, Tadeusz, and Woźny, Longin

TITLE: An approximate definition of a synchronous motor transfer function

PERIODICAL: Archiwum automatyki i telemekhaniki, v. 5, no. 4, 1960, 387-401

TEXT: The authors carry out a theoretical analysis of the operation of a synchronous motor and derive the transfer function for this motor. The transfer function is defined generally as

$$\frac{\Delta i_a(p)}{\Delta U_w(p)},$$

where: i_a = current in amperes; U_w = voltage in volts; p = number of pole pairs. The final formula for the transfer function is based on the finite increment method, known as the first Lyapunov's method. There are 4 fig-

Card 1/2

22346

P/031/60/005/004/001/005
A224/A126

An approximate definition ...

ures and 8 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: November 13, 1959

Card 2/2

PUCHALKA, Tadeusz, doc. dr. inz.

Approximate determination of the operative transfer function of direct-current generator with independent excitation and without lead with the help of segment linearization of the curve $E(t)$. Elektryka Poznan no. 2:3-11 '61.

1. Katedra Podstaw Elektrotechniki, Politechnika, Poznan.

PUCHALKA, Tadeusz, doc. dr. inz.; KIERZKOWSKI, Zbigniew, mgr. inz.

Problems of the theory of similitude and some of its applications.
Elektryka Poznan no. 2:13-38 '61.

1. Katedra Podstaw Elektrotechniki, Politechnika Poznan (for Puchalka),
- 2, Katedra Sieci Elektrycznych, Politechnika, Poznan, (for Kierzkowski).

PUCHALKA, Tadeusz; WOZNY, Longin

An approximate definition of a synchronous motor transfer function.
Archiw automat 5 no.4:387-401 '60. (EEAI 10:3)
(Electric motors, Synchronous)

BUCHANAN, Tadeusz; WOJNIAK, Antoni

Some applications of the switching theory to synthesis of
conveyor systems in coal mining. Archiw gorn 9 no.3:265-274
'64

MUCHAIKA, Tadeusz; M. NIAK, Antoni

Multitask systems of remote control of electric drive of conveying installations. Archiw gorn 9 no.4:413-425 '64.

1. Submitted November 23, 1963.

PUCHALSKA, Bozena

Methods of testing the surfaces of metals by the use of the electron microscope. Postepy fizyki no.2:207-223 '60.

1. Zaklad Fizyki Ogolnej "B", Politechnika Warszawska.

D

P/047/60/011/002/003/003
B021/B064

AUTHOR: Puchalska Bożena

TITLE: Electron Microscopic ²¹ Methods of Examining Metal Surfaces ¹⁶

PERIODICAL: Postępy Fizyki, 1960, Vol. 11, No. 2, pp. 207-223

TEXT: The present paper deals with the methods of examining metal surfaces with the replica and emission techniques, and compares them on the basis of pictures of chromium- and carbon-steel surfaces. The paper by E. Igras on the electron-mirror technique is also mentioned (Footnote). Fig. 1 gives the scheme of the replica technique. From among the great number of replica techniques only the resin, aluminum, and coal methods are mentioned. Figs. 2 and 3 show the schemes of devices used for pulverizing with coal, and Figs. 4 and 5 show devices used for cathode pulverization. Photograph 1 shows the replica of a nickel surface purified by cathode pulverization, and photograph 2 shows the same replica purified by a chemical method. It may be seen herefrom that the method of cathode pulverization is superior to the chemical method. The emission microscope developed by Ch. Fert ✓

Card 1/3

Electron Microscopic Methods of Examining Metal Surfaces

P/047/60/011/002/003/003
B021/B064

contains three magnetic pole-shoe lenses (Fig. 6), and the cathode emits electrons under the effect of ion bombardment. Secondary emission varies for the individual materials (Table 1). The results obtained in the research of electron energy emitted by individual metals are given in Table 2. The pressure dependence of the voltage of the argon-ion flux is shown in Fig. 7. Fig. 8 shows the dependence of the index of secondary emission of different metals on the bombardment energy of argon ions. The use of the immersion electron lens is shown in Figs. 9, 10, and 11. Fig. 12 illustrates the dependence of the resolution of the microscope on electron energy. The effect of a shutter on the increase in resolution may be seen from the photographs 3 (without shutter) and 4 (with shutter). In conclusion the author notes that the emission method of examining metal surfaces is superior to the replica method. In this connection, she bases on her own photographs 5 to 10. Her own photographs 11 to 14 are replica photographs. The same surface examined under the emission microscope is reproduced on the photographs 15 to 17. For studying a metal surface thoroughly, it is necessary to employ both the emission and the replica techniques. By means of the replica and emission techniques it is possible to observe processes that are influenced by mechanical, thermal, electric, and magnetic excitations. ✓

Card 2/3

Electron Microscopic Methods of Examining Metal
Surfaces

P/047/60/011/002/003/003
B021/B054

It is also possible to investigate kinetic processes. There are 17 figures,
2 tables, and 17 references; 10 French, 10 German, 1 British, 3 US, and
1 Belgian.

ASSOCIATION: Zakład Fizyki Ogólnej "B" Politechniki Warszawskiej
(Institute of General Physics "B" of the Warsaw Polytechnic
Institute)



Card 3/3

BRANSKA, K.; KWIATKOWSKI, A.; PUCHALSKA, I.B.

Use of the electron microscope in studies on ferromagnetic
powders. Archiw elektrotech 13 no.3:697-711 '64.

1. Department of General Physics B, of the Technical University,
Warsaw.

PUCHALSKI, Feliks, mgr

Moderate and small innovations in the pulp and paper industry during the first half of 1962. Przegl papier 18 no.12:381-382 D '62.

1. Zjednoczenie Przemyslu Celulozowo-Papierniczego, Lodz.

PUCHALSKI, F.

"Trends In Industrial Management In The Paper Industry During 1952" p. 119. (Przegląd
Papierniczy, Vol. 9, no. 4, Apr. 1953, Lodz)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 2, Library of Congress, Feb. 1954

PUCHALSKI, A.

Pomiary w Łączności Dalekosieżnej (Measurements in Long-distance Communications).

Warsaw: Wydawnictwa Ministerstwa Obrony Narodowej, 1955.

(Transl. from Russian: Izmereniya v Dal'ney Svyazi. Moskva, 1952.)

PUCHALSKI, M.

Rhythm in production and methods of measuring it, p. 224. (PRZEGLAD SKORZANY, Lodz, Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept. 1953.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. ⁶~~4~~, ^uJan. 1955, Uncl.

PUCHALSKI, Tadeusz, inz.

Sources of the harmful influence on telecommunication lines
and installations by D.C. electric traction lines. Przegl
kolej elektrotechn 15 no. 6:162-165 Je '63.

PUCHALSKI, Tadeusz, mgr inz.

Causes of harmful interference of D.C. electric traction lines
in telecommunication networks and installations. Pt.1.
Przegl kolej elektrotech 15 no.2:33-36 F '63.

PUCHALSKI, Tadeusz, mgr inz.

Sources of the D.C. electric traction lines harmfully affecting the telecommunication networks and installations. Pt. 2. Przegl kolej elektrotech 15 no.4:89-95 Ap '63.

FUCHALSKI, Tadeusz, mgr., inż.

New types of porcelain and glass insulators for telecommuni-
cation lines. Przegl kolej elektrotechn 13 no.7:198-201'61.

SIKORSKA-KRZYŻANOWSKA, Klementyna; FUCHALSKI, Tadeusz; ROSZKOWSKA, Konstancja

Eosinophilia in the course of fibroblastic parietal endocarditis.
Wiad. lek. 18 no.10:851-856 15. 10. '65.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych Studium Doskonalenia Lekarzy
w AM w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. E. Ruzyllo).

SIKORSKA-KRZYŻANOWSKA, Klementyna; PUCHALSKI, Tadeusz; ROSZKOWSKA,
Konstancja; POCHTARSKA, Jolanta

Problems in the treatment of staphylococcal septicemia with
report of a case. Pol. tyg. lek. 18 no.4:144-148 21 Ja '63.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych AM w Warszawie; kierownik:
doc. dr med. E. Ruzyłło.
(STAPH INFECTIONS) (SEPTICEMIA)
(ANTIBIOTICS)

P. CHAIKIN, Moscow; P. G. ALEJO; HARR, Alejo

Effect of the administration of ACTH on the corticosterone level in blood serum of the adrenal vein of white rats. A bio-chemical method for the determination of ACTH. Endokr. Pol. 15 no.1: 137-146, Jan-F 1964.

1. II Klinika Chirurgii Wewnętrznych Studium Dokształcania lekarzy Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. E. Rzywiec)
2. II Klinika Radioterapii Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (Kierownik: dr. J. Lewandowski-Mojżewski).

PUCHALKA, K.; DOMINSKI, Z.; KALINOSKI, B.

"The Application of the Antimony Microelectrode to Potentiometric Chromatography in Mixed Solvents of Benzine, Alcohol, and Water." P. 297,
(GEODEZJA I KARTOGRAFIA, Vol. 1, No. 7, 1953. In English. Warszawa, Poland.)
(Polska Akademia Nauk.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol.3,
No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

PUCHALKA, K.

5

*Separation of atropine and hyoscyamine by the potentiometric chromatographic method. B. Kamieński and K. Puchalka (Bull. Acad. polon. Sci., 1953, 1, 305-309).—Alcoholic extracts were prepared from the leaves of *Datura stramonium* and *Atropa belladonna*, the resulting concentration of the alkaloids being approximately 0.001 N. The solutions were analyzed on alumina columns. Potential changes were measured with the antimony microelectrode on the solutions as they emerged from the adsorption column, graphs giving the potential as a function of volume of solution passing through the column are given. Atropine could be separated from hyoscyamine by the use of a mixed solvent containing benzene, alcohol, and water. D. J. C. YATES.)*

PUCHALKA, K.; KAMIELEWICZ, B.

"The Separation of Atropine and Hyoscyamine by the Potentiometric Chromatographic Method." P. 305.

(GEODEZJA I KARTOGRAFIA, Vol. 1, No. 7, 1953, In English. Warszawa, Poland.)

(Polska Akademia Nauk.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3,
No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

PAULIA, I.; KUCIELI, R.

"Problems of the Automatic Steering of Coal Mining Engines", p. 26,
(WISNIOCIENIE TECHNICZNE, Vol. 14, No. 2, February 1954, Warsaw,
Poland)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (ITAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3,
March 1955, Uncl.

B-I-10

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Opened specimens of concrete containing G. V. Parhal-
son's Form, 1940, No. 86-88; Acad. Sci. Ser., 1940,
No. 86-88. Tests of the effect of CaCl₂ and HCl additions
to Portland and Portland-Blast Furnace cement in embedded
steel reinforcement are described. Corrosion was caused at
early ages but did not develop further at longer ages. No
corrosion occurred if Ca(OH)₂ solution was used for mixing.
J. W. S.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

STEEL TREATING **STEEL TREATING**

STEEL TREATING **STEEL TREATING**

BUCHANAN, J.

Progress and experiences in the mechanization of the fight against snow and frost.

p. 227 (Przegląd Kolejowy Krogowy. Vol. 8, no. 10, Oct. 1956. Warszawa, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

PUCHALSKI, A.

For better exploitation of suburban lines. p.81

Functioning of mechanized trains in case of continuously changing rail-road transportation. p. 116 PRZEGLAD KOLEJOWY (Wydawnictwa Komunikacyjne) Warszawa. Vol. 7, no. 3, Mar. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 4, no. 12, December 1955

PUCHALSKI, Tadeusz, mgr inż.

Causes of harmful interference of D.C. electric traction lines in
telecommunication lines and installations. Przegl kolej elektrotech
15 no.5:140-144 My '63.

PUCHALSKI, Tadeusz, mgr inz.

The way the alternate current electric traction line of industrial frequency affects neighboring lines and installations of wire telecommunication. Przegl kolej elektrotech 13 no.5:139-150 5 My '61.

SWIT, Hanna; PUCHALSKI, Tadeusz

Effect of methylthiouracil on the leukocytes. Pol. tyg. lek. 17 no.13:
484-488 26 Mr '62.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych Studium Doskonalenia Lekarzy AM
w Warszawie; kierownik: doc. dr med. E. Ruzyłło i z Wojewódzkiej
Poradni Endokrynologicznej, kierownik: lek. H. Lamers.

(LEUKOCYTES pharmacol) (THIOURACIL rel cpds)

PUCHALSKI, Zbigniew

Annular pancreas. Wiad. lek. 18 no.14:1193-1195 15 J1 '65.

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurg. AM w Bialymstoku (Kierownik: prof.
dr. F. Olenski [deceased]).

PUCHALSKIJ, A.

Good-quality pulp for paper mills. Tr. from the Russian. p. 269. (PRZEGLAD
PAPIERNICZY, Vol. 10, No. 9, Sept. 1954, Lodz, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec.
1954, Uncl.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

100 AND 4TH ORDERS

7

Polarographic method for the analysis of nickel-plating of 0.5% gelatin soln. to 5-10 ml. of this soln. in the electrolyzer and det. Ni polarographically by means of a calibration curve. To det. sulfate in Ni-plating electrolytes, add 1.5-3.0 ml. of water to 1.0 ml. of the electrolyte, add 100 ml. of the electrolyte with 2.5% NH_4OH (to litmus paper), add 8-10 ml. of 0.1 N HCl until a piece of Congo red paper acquires a brown color, heat to 50-60°, pass H_2S current of H_2 , measure the height of the Ph wave, and construct a curve, plotting the strength of the diffusion curve on the Y-axis and the no. of ml. of $\text{Ph}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ added on the X-axis. The diffusion current values form a straight line, whose points of intersection with the X-axis represent the vol. of $\text{Ph}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ required to ppt. all sulfate in the soln. The concn. of sulfate in g./l. is given by $48.03 \cdot V_1 \cdot V$. (48.03 is the g.-equiv. of SO_4 , V the normality of the $\text{Ph}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ used for the titration, V_1 the quantity of $\text{Ph}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ required to react with all SO_4 sulfate (detd. by the curve) in ml., V the quantity of the Ni electrolyte used for the titration in ml.). The time required to det. Zn polarographically is 4-5 hrs., instead of 10-12 hrs. required for chem. analysis. The accuracy of the analysis is considerably higher. Detns. of Ph^{++} and Cd^{++} require 40-50 min. and of sulfate 1.5-2.0 hrs. instead of 3-4 hrs. The quantity of reagents required is considerably smaller. Five repetitions.

W. R. Henn

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN

DETAILS INDEX

ASB-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

830N1 80N10V

831131 CAC ONLY 151

100 AND 4TH ORDERS

S/196/62/000/002/005/023
E194/E155

AUTHOR: Puchalski, Tadeusz
TITLE: New types of porcelain and glass insulators for
communications lines
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika.
no.2, 1962, 6, abstract 2B 34. (Przegl. kolejowy
elektrotechn, v.13, no.7, 1961, 198-200) (Polish).
TEXT: Information is given about the dimensions, weight and
mechanical and electrical properties of insulators for overhead
communication lines of the Polish railways developed in the
Institut svyazi (Communications Institute) of PNR. The dimensions
of two of the standard insulators were reduced, giving a weight
reduction of 29-43% and corresponding economy in raw materials,
packing and delivery costs. At the same time the mechanical
properties and resistance to thermal shock of the insulators were
improved. The new insulators surpassed the requirements of the
Polish standards in respect of shear strength and electrical
resistance. The new insulators are suitable for carrier
Card 1/2

PUCHALSKI, Tadeusz

Statistical analysis of the tonnage structure of the merchant
fleet 1952-1959. Gosp morska no.4:81-107 '60.

[POLAND

SIKORSKA-KRZYZANOWSKA, Klimentyna, PUCHALSKI, Tadeusz,
ROSZKOWSKA, Konstancja, and POCZTARSKA, Jolanta, Second
Clinic of Internal Diseases (II Klinika Chorob Wewnętrznych),
AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Warsaw (Direct-
or: Docent, Dr. med. E. RUZYLLLO)

"On the Treatment of Staphylococcic Sepsis. Case Report."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 18, No 4, 21 Jan 63,
pp 144-148.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary] A case of severe
staphylococcic sepsis is reported. The problems of re-
sistance and immunity were considered, and the treatment
was based on the choice of proper bacteriocides and bacterio-
statics. Complete healing was achieved. Of the 39 referen-
ces, 25 are Polish and 14 are English.

[1/1

PUCHALSKI, T.

Calculation of the magnitude of influence of power transmission lines on overhead telecommunication lines. p. 180.

(PRZEGLAD KOLEJOWY ELEKTPOTECHNICZNY. Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1956, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957.
Uncl.

PUCHALSKI, T.

Calculation of the magnitude of influence of power transmission lines on overhead telecommunication lines. Pt. 5. p. 237. (Przegląd Kolejowy Elektrotechniczny, Vol. 8, No. 8, Aug 1956, Warsaw, Poland)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

FUCHALSKI, T.

Measurements of disturbances in the overhead telecommunication lines of the Lodz Railroad District. p. 168.

PRZEGLAD KOLEJOWY ELEKTROTECHNICZNY. (Wydawnictwa Komunikacyjne) Warszawa, Poland, Vol. 11, no. 6, June 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

FUCHALSKI, T.

Calculation of the degree of influence of power transmission lines on overhead telecommunication lines. Pt. 2.

p. 137 (Przegląd Kolejowy Elektrotechniczny. Vol. 8, no. 5, May 1956. Warszawa, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

FUCHALSKI, T.

FUCHALSKI, T. Calculation of the degree of influence of power transmission lines on overhead telecommunication lines. p. 108
Let us study the Rules of Technical Management of Railroads. Section 4
p. 110

Vol. 8, no. 4, Apr. 1956
PRZEGIAD KOLEJOWY ELEKTROTECHNICZNY
TECHNOLOGY
Warszawa, Poland

So: East European Accession Vol. 6, no. 2, 1957

PUCHALSKI, WLODZIMIERZ.

Wśród trzcin i wód. Warszawa, Nasza Księgarnia, 1955. 176, (3) p. (In the middle
of reeds and water. illus.) MiD Not in DLC Poland

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

POCHALSKI, W.

A visit with friends, Soviet cooperationists. (To be contd.)

p. 3 (Kolink Spoldzielca. Vol. 9 (i.e. 10) no. 45, Nov. 1957. Warszaw, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EMAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

PUCH'ISKI, W.

A visit with the Russian friends-cooperationists.

p. 3 (Rolink Spoldzielca. Vol. 9 (i.e. 10) no. 46, Nov. 1957. Warszaw, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

BUCHALSKI, W.

Olsztyn Voivodeship before the 2d Congress. p. 2.
(ROLNIK SPOLDZIELCA. Vol. 9, no. 8, Feb. 1956)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1957, Uncl.

PUCHALSKI, WLODZIMERZ

"In the country of the swan"

p. 129 (Nasza Ksiegarnia, 1956, Warsaw, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 1, Jan. 59.

ACC NR: AP6033475

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/018/0061/0061

INVENTOR: Novoderezhkin, V. V.; Kolobova, V. I.; Manoim, G. I.; Porshtnyakova, Z. S.;
Pucheglazova, I. I.; Izraileva, E. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of producing positive electrodes of dry-charged lead-acid storage
batteries. Class 21, No. 185989

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 18, 1966, 61

TOPIC TAGS: storage battery, battery component, positive electrode, lead oxide,
electrode design

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of producing positive
electrodes by pasting, drying, forming, neutralizing the acid, and hot-air drying
them in multizone continuous-motion dryers. To simplify production technology, the
acid is neutralized during the drying process by lead oxide contained in the active
material. Drying takes place at a temperature up to 200C, with relative air
humidity not over 30%, and with 5—6 m/sec air velocity for 15 to 20 min. Air tem-
perature is then reduced to 100C—120C, and the process is maintained at this
temperature for 5 to 7 minutes.

SUB CODE: 10/ SUBM DATE: 08May65/

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.3.035.23:66.047.3

82796

S/124/60/000/004/001/027
A005/A001

24.4000

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1960, No. 4, pp. 8-9, # 4247

AUTHOR: Puchenkin, G.N.

TITLE: Investigation of the Spin of an Imperfectly-Symmetrical Projectile

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. voyen.-mekhan. in-t, 1957, No. 6, pp. 409-425

TEXT: The spin of an imperfectly-symmetrical projectile is considered; the projectile is a body of revolution, the axis of which coincides with one of the primary central axes of the inertia ellipsoid, whereat it is assumed that $\lambda = (C-B)/A$ may not be a small quantity (A is the moment of inertia with reference to the projectile revolution axis, B and C are the moments of inertia with reference to the primary equatorial axes). The angle δ between the tangent and the projectile axis is considered to be small ($\sin \delta = \tan \delta = \delta$, $\cos \delta = 1$). The problem is reduced to the investigation of the functional dependences $\delta_1(t)$, $\delta_2(t)$, $\delta_3(t)$, and $\theta(t)$, where $\delta_1(t)$ are the angles describing the position of the projectile with reference to the coordinate system $Ox_1y_1z_1$ that moves translationally with the projectile inertia center, $\theta(t)$ is the angle between the trajectory tangent and the axis Ox_1 . The projectile spin equations are derived under certain

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on the problem in the theory of nonlinear vibrations. Tril.
mat. i mekh. 35 no. 1 (1979) 1-10. (MIRA 14:10)
(Vibration)
(Differential equations)

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS																				PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																				14D AND 4TH COLUMNS																			
<i>*Polarographic Method for the Analysis of Nickel-Plating Baths.</i> V. G. Belaya, N. I. Lushchikina, and I. A. Korshunov (<i>Zarod. Lab.</i>, 1945, 11, 644-648; <i>C. Abstr.</i>, 1946, 40, 2763).—[In Russian]. To determine Zn⁺⁺ in Ni-plating electrolytes, neutralize 100 ml. of the electrolyte with 2.5% NH₄OH (to litmus paper), add 8-10 ml. of 0.1N-HCl until a piece of Congo red paper acquires a brown colour, heat to 50°-60° C., pass H₂S slowly, let the precipitate stand in a warm place for 2-3 hr., filter the sulphides, wash the precipitate on the filter with H₂O water, treat with 20 ml. of HCl (1:5), collecting the filtrate in a 50-ml. measuring flask, wash the filter several times with hot water, collecting all wash waters in the same flask, boil the contents of the flask (to remove H₂S), bring the vol. of the solution to 15-20 ml., cool, and add 25 ml. of 2N-NaOH and water to the mark; add a crystal of Na₂SO₄ to 5-10 ml. of the solution in the electrolyser (to remove dissolved O), and determine the Zn polarographically by means of a curve constructed with the Zn concentration plotted on the X-axis and the height of the Zn wave on the Y-axis. To determine Pb⁺⁺ and Cd⁺⁺ in Ni plating electrolytes, place 1-2 g. of NH₄ citrate in a 25-ml. measuring flask, add the electrolyte to the mark; pass H₂ through 5-10 ml. of the solution in the electrolyser for 10-20 min., and make a polarogram. The polarization curve has 2 waves, corresponding to the reduction of Pb and Cd, respectively. The Pb and Cd contents are determined by calibration curves. To determine Ni in Ni plating electrolytes, pour 1 ml. of the electrolyte, 10 ml. of 4N-NH₄OH, and 50 ml. of NH₄Cl in a 100-ml. measuring flask, and add water to the mark; add 1 ml. of 0.3% gelatin solution to 5-10 ml. of this solution in the electrolyser and determine the Ni polarographically by means of a calibration curve. To determine sulphate in Ni-plating electrolytes, add 1.5-3.0 ml. of water to 1-6 ml. of the electrolyte and observe the position of																																																											
ASB S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																											
TABULARY #1 TABULARY #19 ONLY ONE TABULARY ONE TABULARY ONE ONLY TWO																																																											

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
CA Application of the polarographic method in the analysis of technical nickel sulfate 7 S. Mansurova, S. I. Pichonkina, and L. A. Kochunova (Dnepropetrovsk State Univ.). <i>Zhurnal Anal. Khim.</i> 11, 613, 1960 (1960). Indet. Cu in NiSO_4. Dissolve 25 g. of the sample in 150 ml. of dist. water, add 25% NH_4OH until the color becomes darker (approx. 10-15 ml.) and 5-7 ml. of 80% AcOH, dil. with water to 250 ml., heat the soln. to 80-90°, immerse a Pt gauze cathode and a Pb electrode connected to it, let stand for 10 min. on a water bath at 70-85°, remove the electrodes, disconnect, and wash once with dist. water. Dissolve the Cu deposited on the gauze in 10 ml. of concd. HNO_3, transfer the soln. to a 25-ml. measuring flask, neutralize with 25% NH_4OH until a faint odor appears (10-12 ml.), add 1-2 ml. of 1 N NH_4Cl, and add water to the mark. Place 5 ml. of this soln. in an electrolyzer, add 0.3 ml. of 0.2% gelatin, pass H₂ for 10-15 min., and make a polarogram. Det. Cu in NiSO_4 by a calibration curve or by the equation $\text{Cu} = 31.785 \text{ (C} \times 100 \text{) } a$ in per cent (a is the wt. of the sample in g., r the vol. of the soln. used to dis-		olve the sample in ml., C the concn. of Cu in the soln. in g./equiv.). To det. Zn in NiSO_4, dissolve 10 g. of the sample in 100 ml. of water, heat the soln. to 70°, acidify with 8-10 ml. of 0.1 N HCl until a faintly acid reaction with Congo red paper is obtained, pass H₂ for 15 min. (Zn seps. as ZnH_2, together with other sulfides and, par- tially with NiS), let stand for 2 hrs. in a warm place, filter, wash 1-2 times with H₂S water, and treat the ppt. on the filter with 15-20 ml. of warm HCl (1:5), collecting the soln. in a 50-ml. measuring flask; wash the filter 1-2 times with hot water, collecting the wash waters in the same measuring flask, boil to remove H₂S (the vol. of the soln. should not exceed 25 ml.), cool, add 25 ml. of 2 N base and 0.5-0.6 g. of NH_4Cl, and add water to the mark; pour 5-10 ml. of this soln. in an electrolyzer, add a crystal of Na_2SO_4, make a polarogram using a galvanometer with scale divisions beginning with -0.5 v. (Zn begins to sep. at approx. -75 v.), and measure the height of the wave on a calibration curve expressed in g./mol. l. or det. Zn by the equation $\text{Zn} = 29.315 \text{ (C} \times 100 \text{) } a$ in per cent. To det. Pb in NiSO_4, dissolve 8-10 g. of tech. sample and 2-3 g. of NH_4 citrate, heating in water, transfer to a 50-ml. measuring flask, cool, add water to the mark; add 1 ml. of 0.1% gelatin to 5-10 ml. of this soln., pass H₂ for 15-20 min., make a polarogram, and det. the Pb concn. by the calibration curve or by the equation $\text{Pb} = 207.21 \text{ (C} \times 100 \text{) } a$ in per cent. The methods proposed reduce the time for the analysis from 24 hrs. to 25-30 min. for Pb and from 10-12 hrs. to 1 hrs. for Zn. The time re- quired for the analysis of Cu is increased from 1 hr. to 1.5 hrs. The accuracy of the detns. is satisfactory. W. R. Henn	

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LAKTIONOVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Servicing and regulating electric equipment of automobiles]
Obsluzhivanie i regulirovka elektrooborudovaniia avtomobilei.
Izd. 2-oe, ispr. i dop. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo avtotran-
sportnoi lit-ry, 1955. 126 p. (MIRA 9:4)
(Automobiles--Electric equipment)

PUCHER, JOZEF

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Chromatographic sulfonamide separation. Józef Pucher (Acad. Med., Poznań, Poland). *Farm. Polska* 10, 16-17 (1954).—Twelve-cm. filter-paper strips are cut at sharp angles at their lower ends. Clearness of demarkation zones, but also time necessary for sepn., increases with the angle of the cut. If the strip is 12 cm. long, the arms of the angle 2.5 cm., and the distance between the two arms 1 mm. at the lowest point, the time required for sepn. increases to 8-9 hrs. The sepn. lines are very distinct. A. H. K.